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RECENT LITERATURE.

The Apodidæ.[1]—This, one of the latest of the "Nature Series," is not up to its predecessors either in accuracy of statement or suggestiveness of matter. The author, starting off with the intention of working up the comparative anatomy of this family of phyllopod crustacea, has been led to regard them as all-important in phylogenetic speculations, but, unfortunately, the good points of his volume are not original, while the original portions cannot be praised. Thus the central position of the Phyllopods in the Crustacean branch was recognized long ago, while the comparison of the foot of the Apus with the parapodum of a Polychæte worm was made long before Bernard entered the field of zoology. On the other hand the special studies of Mr. Bernard have led him to regard the differences between the annelids and Apus as of extremely minor importance. All you have to do, says he in effect, is to bend the anterior end of a carnivorous annelid back upon itself to produce this portion of Apus, and the thing is done. Resemblances are magnified and differences are minimized or ignored, and presto! Apus is the all-important arthropod. The name of Macmillan & Co. is so uniformly associated with only first-class works that we were surprised to see it on the present volume.

Darwin, and After Darwin; I, The Darwinian Theory, by GEORGE JOHN ROMANES.[2]—Romanes has devoted the best years of his life to the defence of the evolutionary faith and to making himself acquainted with, advocating, and extending Darwin's ideas. The present work consists of two volumes, viz., "The Darwinian Theory," and "Post-Darwinian Questions." The latter, soon to be issued, is to treat of heredity, utility, isolation, etc., which have become prominent since the death of Darwin. The former is a systematic exposition of the Darwinism of Darwin. It gives a résumé of the evidence, as it is known at present from classification, Morphology, Embryology, Paleontology, and Geographical Distribution, and includes a full discussion of the Theories of Natural and of Sexual Selection. It is a neat volume of 460 pages, fully

[1]The Apodidæ. A morphological study, by Henry Meyners Bernard. London and New York. Macmillan & Co., 1892.

[2]Chicago. The Open Court Publishing Company, 1892.

illustrated with new figures that largely increase its value. It is the best single volume on the general subject that has appeared since Darwin's time, and it is doubtless destined to be for years to come the one book to which general readers will turn for a concise statement of his ideas.

The principle of continuity makes antecedently probable the theory of organic evolution. The probability is strengthened by the fact that a natural classification of organic beings seems with the advance of knowledge more and more evident. The evidence from Morphology in the present volume is confined largely to a discussion of rudimentary structures, and especially such as are found in the human body. Muscles of the external ear, panniculus carnosus, feet, hands, tail, vermiform appendix of the cæcum, ear, hair, teeth, perforation of the humerus and flattening of the tibia are all treated. In this connection Dr. Louis Robinson's recent interesting observations on the grasping power of the infant's hand are reported. In discussing Embryology, considerable space is devoted to the phenomena of fertilization and karyokinesis, since the author believes the great similarity in these highly complex and specialized processes, shown throughout the animal and vegetable kingdoms, to be indicative of organic continuity, and hence evidence of the highest importance. The testimony afforded by connecting links, which has accumulated mainly since Darwin first published, forms an interesting section, made more interesting by good figures. Geographical Distribution is mainly a summary of Wallace's observations.

The evidence for and against the theory of Natural Selection is fully and fairly given. Romanes believes this principle to be not the sole, but the most important, factor of organic evolution. The main general arguments in favor of the theory are three, viz., its inherent necessity, the facts of heredity, variation, and struggle for existence being excepted; the fact that among all the millions of structures and instincts, each is developed for the benefit of its own species, and in not a single case for the exclusive benefit of another species; also the facts of domestication. Protective coloring, warning coloring and mimicry afford strong evidence. The theory of Natural Selection is often misunderstood, even by its advocates, notably by Wallace. Certain apparently strong objections to it are capable of being answered, and this Romanes proceeds to do, discussing the presence of similar organs in widely different groups (Mivart's instance of the eyes of the cuttlefish and of vertebrates), and the preservation of the first beginnings of structures (the Duke of Argyll's "Prophetic Germs"),

where the principle of correlation must play so important a part. The electric organ in the tail of the skate is a formidable case, which our present knowledge is not able satisfactorily to dispose of. In the last chapter Mr. Wallace's objections to Darwin's theory of Sexual Selection are replied to. The relations of the Darwinian doctrine to adaptation and beauty in organic nature are discussed in brief, and finally its relations to the fundamentals of religion.—F. S. LEE.

The Diseases of Personality, by TH. RIBOT.[3]—The new Psychology is under a great debt to Ribot for his studies of nervous diseases. In this last volume he bases personality as the highest form of psychic individuality upon the organic sense. All the bodily organs are constantly sending into the central nervous system impulses that give rise to sensations. These organic sensations are relatively more prominent in the lower animals, because there they are not, as they are higher in the scale, covered up by desires, passions, perceptions and ideas. Everywhere, however, they form the physical basis of personality. The author analyzes the organic, emotional and intellectual conditions and disorders of personality. The discussions include the meaning of "individual" in various forms of animal life; the personality of twins and double monsters; the rôle of memory; transformations brought about by hallucinations and by ideas; the phenomena of the dissolution of personality in cases of progressive dementia. A convenient, if not entirely comprehensive, classification of the diseases mentioned is that its three categories, viz., *alienation* (where the changed person is either entirely ignorant of his former self or regards it objectively), *alternation* (ordinary cases of double consciousness), and *substitution* (where the individual takes on a new character, yet is conscious of his former one, as where he now believes himself a king, although he remembers that he was formerly a poor man).

It is to be hoped that the same publishers will issue in the same neat form the author's works on the diseases of memory and of the will.

F. S. LEE.

[3]Authorized translation, Chicago. The Open Court Publishing Co. pp. 157.